

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

VOLUME 1.

PARIS, MAINE, TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1834.

NUMBER 29

OXFORD DEMOCRAT,
IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY
MILLETT & KING.
TERMS.—One dollar and seventy-five cents in ad-
vance.—Two dollars at the end of the year.
No paper discontinued till all dues are paid, but at the
option of the Publishers.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on the usual forms,
the proprietors not being accountable for any error in
any Advertisement beyond the amount charged for it.

COMMUNICATIONS, AND LETTERS ON BUSINESS MUST BE
ADDRESSED, POST-PAID.

BEECHER AND M'ILVAINE.

We find the following eloquent exegesis on the characters of these distinguished divines—The Presidents severally of Theological Institutions of the Orthodox and Episcopcal sects, in a recent number of the *Western Methodist*. It is written, we presume by Mr. Maffit, one of the editors, and is as remarkable and creditable for its liberality as for its style.—[Spirit of the Age.] Dr. Beecher and Bishop M'Ilvaine, are men of no ordinary mental powers; they have intellects that should posterity to a kindred likeness; their spirit shall not be extinguished nor die with them; it shall live in the churches where their voices have echoed—or survive in a thousand beautiful and energetic modifications in the bosoms of the young men who claim their instructions and fostering care.

There is too much aptitude in community to give the animal the preference over the intellectual qualities. A victory achieved by brute force, the repulsion of steel to steel, nerve to nerve, and the conflicting explosion of nitrous particles,—attract wonder, admiration, praise; while the “searching victories of mind” pass almost unheeded in review. The thrilling eloquence of an hour, shaping the future destinies of man and giving birth to the thoughts that shall gleam like the beaten fires along the waves of time till all is lost in the glories of eternity—has perhaps cost the patient labor and self denial of a life time to achieve. When a man has mastered his passions, schooled his heart to the lofty pulsations of philanthropy, conversed with antiquity until he has exhausted all that the past has buried, and stood with hoary seers and prophets until the vast future is no longer a sealed book, and when from a bright accumulation of undying thoughts and aspirations of immortality, he shall bring forth some great truth that shall rest upon large masses of community and finally upon the world, like the sensible presence developing an immense increase of felicity and advantage,—what can he be called but a benefactor to mankind!—And is he not as worthy of admiration and acclamation as those who may have captured or defended a city?

The Rev. Messrs. Beecher and M'Ilvaine have been transplanted to Ohio, under circumstances in many respects similar. They were both in the zenith of usefulness, influence and fame in the sections of country whence they were transferred; they both are at the head of literary institutions in which future times are to receive their body and their shape, through the influences of education on the young leaders of society.

They are alike too in the results of their intellectual efforts. But never were two men more different in physical or intellectual organization. Beecher is below the usual stature, spare and rigid, with bones of brass and nerves of steel like elasticity. His walk and gesticulation are characteristically rapid and vehement. His grey eye kindles incessantly with the action of his mind, and the whole contour of his face indicates an energy unsubdued and unsuppressible, with a moral fearlessness before which stern men will involuntarily feel their spirits quailing. On the other hand M'Ilvaine is tall, slender, gracefully formed, and every motion and gesture bespeaks ease, refinement and polish.—The observer is put instantly at ease in his society, and is sensible of an exhilarating emotion, as if a sunbeam had broken into the room; when the calm and animated countenance of the bishop of Ohio brightens upon him. The lower part of his face is remarkable for delicacy, almost extreme and lady-like; while his calm blue eyes repose under majestic brows, and a high expansive intellectual forehead.—This feature the forehead is remarkable and is an index of the man.

Beecher's forehead, is low and somewhat narrow—yet thought, deep intensity or gloom of thought, has graven characters upon it with a pen of iron. Look upon these lines, ye fair smooth faced theologians, andudder so to think what it costs to be the pioneer of mind, delving down in advance into the mines whence truth is dug up for the use of centuries to come. The upright, awry hair of this veteran, bespeaks any thing but indolence or pampered indulgence. He is an iron man, made for the storm of element, the roar of battle, as well as the clear atmosphere and sunshine of victory.

M'Ilvaine has attained an enviable elevation of religious knowledge and fervor. The current of his piety is broad and deep, rolling along majestically yet rapidly—silently yet sometimes torrent like, towards the great ocean of natural and heavenly good. His eloquence and his manner in the pulpit are characterized by this enviable yet exalted grandeur. The stream of his argument does not gather in the rocks or leap in broken foam into the vale;—it is rather a highland river rolling along the

continuous brow of mountains that girdle a continent. Beecher's eloquence is like the action of his mind, spasmodic—rending—gigantic. His argument is the struggle at the Olympic games;—it is for mastery—acknowledging truth at the same time to be a master both to him and his antagonist. His approaches towards the defense of his adversary are distant, sublime operations. Material disjointed and fragment-like is gathered up from diverse and unconnected regions with a grandeur and profusion quite astonishing. The bearing which this aggregated mass of rude yet grand material is to have upon the subject is unknown to all but the laborious engineer who toils in the distance amidst the smoke and dust of ancient and modern acquisition.—But error may think itself peculiarly fortunate if the master spirit which is ransacking theombs of history, does not also conjure up the storm of the elements, until the stars in their course shall fight against Stere. Beecher never names his antagonist, he only wars with principles. His lectures on infidelity are proofs of this. He is a merciless antagonist—yet not quite wary enough for the acute Cambridge divines of the German school.

M'Ilvaine's mind is a well filled, polished magnificent storehouse. His acquisitions are all scholarlike and secundum artem. His “Evidence of Christianity” published with great eclat in New York, prove the stratified fecundity of his intellectual resources. He is the rising sun, shining more and more unto a still more perfect day.

Beecher is an admirer of Luther, Knox,

Whitfield and Wesley. His genius is for a leader. His single-handed faith is like that of a host. Had he lived in stormy times he would have been the idol of one party—the execration of another.

Beecher digs deep into the unexplored mines of argumentation; in wrenching up jewels and golden ore, he will also rend up the strata of porphyry and the foundation rocks. M'Ilvaine conversed with antiquity until he has exhausted all that the past has buried, and stood with hoary seers and prophets until the vast future is no longer a sealed book, and when from a bright accumulation of undying thoughts and aspirations of immortality, he shall bring forth some great truth that shall rest upon large masses of community and finally upon the world, like the sensible presence developing an immense increase of felicity and advantage,—what can he be called but a benefactor to mankind!—And is he not as worthy of admiration and acclamation as those who may have captured or defended a city?

The Rev. Messrs. Beecher and M'Ilvaine have been transplanted to Ohio, under circumstances in many respects similar. They were both in the zenith of usefulness, influence and fame in the sections of country whence they were transferred; they both are at the head of literary institutions in which future times are to receive their body and their shape, through the influences of education on the young leaders of society.

They are alike too in the results of their intellectual efforts. But never were two men more different in physical or intellectual organization. Beecher is below the usual stature, spare and rigid, with bones of brass and nerves of steel like elasticity. His walk and gesticulation are characteristically rapid and vehement.

His grey eye kindles incessantly with the action of his mind, and the whole contour of his face indicates an energy unsubdued and unsuppressible, with a moral fearlessness before which stern men will involuntarily feel their spirits quailing.

On the other hand M'Ilvaine is tall, slender, gracefully formed, and every motion and gesture bespeaks ease, refinement and polish.—

The observer is put instantly at ease in his society, and is sensible of an exhilarating emotion, as if a sunbeam had broken into the room;

when the calm and animated countenance of the bishop of Ohio brightens upon him.

The upright, awry hair of this veteran, bespeaks any thing but indolence or pampered indulgence. He is an iron man, made for the storm of element, the roar of battle, as well as the clear atmosphere and sunshine of victory.

M'Ilvaine has attained an enviable elevation of religious knowledge and fervor. The current of his piety is broad and deep, rolling along majestically yet rapidly—silently yet sometimes torrent like, towards the great ocean of natural and heavenly good. His eloquence and his manner in the pulpit are characterized by this enviable yet exalted grandeur.

The stream of his argument does not gather in the rocks or leap in broken foam into the vale;—it is rather a highland river rolling along the

loam, and fashioned into garments with the shears and the needle? The game of the forest, and of the prairie, secured with the trap and the rifle? The habitation, erected by means of the trowel, the hammer and the saw? Unquestionably, without the agency of the arts, the adventurer must have returned disappointed, or perished in the enterprise. Place man without a knowledge of the arts and their uses, in a country with a rigid climate, a stubborn soil, want, starvation, and death, must be his destiny. No country can be cleared and settled, no colony founded, without the aid of the mechanic arts. First settlers, therefore, are as much dependant upon the useful arts, for their subsistence, comfort, and welfare, as are the plants of the field, for their life and growth, upon the light of the sun, and the dew of heaven? *

Will you meet me with the excuse, that your early opportunities in life were limited?—that you have no time for improvement?—that it is too late to enter the lists for distinction? and that you must, therefore, be content to live and die in obscurity? Such are the common apologetics of the indolent, the spiritless, and the dissolute. Let no such pretenses, therefore, be made by members of the “Trades’ Union.” Would you have your ambition fired, your hopes elevated or your resolution strengthened, by glorious example? Then contemplate, for a moment, the history of those illustrious men, whose names stand as “landmarks on the cliffs of time,” and who like yourselves, were mechanics and artists.

Franklin, who astonished and confounded the schoolmen of Europe, and with impunity dallied with the lightnings of heaven, was once an obscure journeyman printer!

His elevation was the result of his own efforts.

Roger Sherman, one of the most extraordinary men in the extraordinary age in which he lived

—and William Gifford, the author of the *Bayard*, and *M'Ilvaine*, were both shoemakers.

George Walton, the distinguished patriot and jurist of Georgia, acquired his education by torchlight, during the term of apprenticeship to a carpenter! General Knox was a bookbinder—and General Greene, (the second Washington,) a blacksmith. But we are not limited to the past, for examples, Our distinguished townsmen, Brazeé, was a common stone mason. As a sculptor, he now stands unequalled in this country—and as self-taught artist, unsurpassed by any in the world.

Would you enjoy the fame of those illustrious men? Then follow their example, and imitate their virtues. Like them be diligent—be honest—be firm—be indefatigable. Pursue knowledge with a diligence that never tires and with a perseverance that never falters; and honor and glory and happiness will be your reward!

You have no longer an excuse why

you should not prosper and flourish, both as a body, and as individuals.

You know your rights, and, consequently, feel your strength.

If mortification and defeat should attend you,

God who has so richly endowed them with

powers to serve him. We have no doubt that

both of them baffle each day and each hour in

the fountain of salvation opened by Jesus on Calvary; and gaining immortal strength from

the waters of life they go out and in as the angels

of the church; while the great west holds

its spolish sky; with Beecher it is a sky, open

to the inspection of the dweller upon earth.

We carry our antithesis no further. With

the peculiarities of doctrine in the creed of either

we have nothing to do; that matter lying

more especially between them and the Great

God who has so richly endowed them with

on their course to empire!

MÉCHANICS.

From a very able and eloquent address delivered by Eli Moore, Esq. before the General Trades’ Union, New York, in December last; we make the following extracts. We commend them to the attention of every mechanic. The orator’s admonitions are wholesome and encouraging.—[Alex. Gaz.]

You will not regard it as ill timed, nor irrelevant to the present occasion, my friends, should I invite your attention for a moment to the important bearing which the useful arts have upon the welfare of society. In order to estimate their importance correctly, it is necessary to contemplate the condition of man as we find him in the state of nature where the arts are unknown, and where the lights of civilization have never dawned upon his path. Whenever man is thus situated, we find him a creature of blind impulse, of passion, and of instinct—of groveling hopes and of low desires; and his wants, like those of the brute, supplied only by the spontaneous productions of Nature—his only covering, scanty supply of hair—his food the acorn and the loathsome insect—the cavern of his dwelling, the earth his couch, and the rock his pillow! The superiority of man’s condition, however, over that of other animals, is attributed solely to the influence of the mechanic arts; without their aid the native powers of mind, however great, would never have been developed; and the physical sciences which he has been enabled to master, in a state of civilization, would have still been numbered among the secrets of Nature.

Who were the pioneers of the West? Were they not artificers? Were not the forests made to bow beneath the stroke of the axe?—The stubborn glebe to yield to the hoe and the plough-share? Was not the harvest gathered with the reaping hook? the grain converted into flour by the mill or the mortar? and the raw material into fabrics by the wheel and the

loom, and fashioned into garments with the shears and the needle?

The game of the forest, secured with the trap and the rifle? The habitation, erected by means of the trowel, the hammer and the saw? Unquestionably, without the agency of the arts, the adventurer must have returned disappointed, or perished in the enterprise.

Place man without a knowledge of the arts and their uses,

in a country with a rigid climate, a stubborn

soil, want, starvation, and death, must be his destiny.

No country can be cleared and settled, without the aid of the mechanic arts.

First settlers, therefore, are as much dependant upon the useful arts,

for their subsistence, comfort, and welfare,

as are the plants of the field, for their life and

growth, upon the light of the sun, and the dew of heaven?

*

us—you are discharged.” “Faith, said I, “thanks to your worship, and God bless the good man who removed the deposits so that every body might find something to lay all the blame to.”

Companionship.—Though we were to visit the most sublime and beautiful terrestrial scenes, and be witness to every joy which their sparkling fountain affords; though we were to explore every star, and contemplate the mine of glories contained in the visible universe; could we enter the third heavens, and survey that indescribable sublimity which enraptures glorified seraphs, yet without a companion to share with us the contemplation, the stream of earthly joys would freeze, and stagnate, the glories of creation would fade away; and even Heaven’s exhaustless treasures would lose their captivations of art. The strongest argument which can be held out to man to cultivate his intellectual and moral powers, is that he shall enjoy the reward of his exertions in concert with the purest and most illustrious spirits that have ornamented earth, and that shall never cease to impart their benefits in a world that never dies.

Refinement.—As those who associate with the best society, contract an intelligence and grace unknown to the untutored, so they who are most conversant with the best writers, converse on subjects with a fluency and clearness to which the literary novice is a stranger. If a person’s character may be estimated generally by that of his companions, how much more readily may we detect the character of the intellect by the standing of the authors with whom it habitually communes? It is here only that we may always frequent whatever society we please, here banish all intruders inimical to our sentiments and tastes; and let the world frown as it may, here are no castes to forbid our communion, provided we have only the faculties and vivacity to constitute us members of the intellectual circle.

Periodical Authorship.—There is no labor more destructive to health than that of periodical literature; and no species of mental application, or even of manual employment, is the wear and tear of body so early and so severely felt. The readers of those light articles which appear to cost so little labor in the publications of this day, are little aware how many constitutions are broken down in the service of literary taste!—[Dr. Johnston]

General Putnam.—During the war in Canada between the French and English, when Gen. Amherst was marching across the country to Canada, the army coming to one of the lakes which they were obliged to pass, found the French had an armed vessel of 12 guns upon it. The General was in great distress;

his boats were no match for her, and she alone was capable of sinking his whole army, in the situation in which it was placed.

Gen. Putnam came to him and said, “General, that ship must be taken.” “Ay,” says Amherst, “I would give the world if she was taken.” “I will take her,” says Putnam. Amherst smiled and asked how?

“Give me some wedges, a beetle, (a large wooden hammer or mallet, used for driving wedges,) and a few men of my own choice.

Amherst could not conceive how an armed

vessel was to be taken by four or five men, a beetle and wedges. However, he granted Putnam’s request. When night came, Putnam, with his materials and men, stole quietly in a boat under the vessel’s stern, and in an instant drove in the wedges behind the rudder in the little cavity between the rudder and the ship, and left her. In the morning, the sails were seen fluttering about, she was adrift in the middle of the lake, and being presently blown ashore, she was easily taken.

A Manufacturing Town.—A sturdy looking farmer from Vermont, was lately passing along one of our streets, just as a host of upstart little urchins were let out of school. Two or three of the larger boys were dragging along on a high ggle a huge wicker basket placed on a sled in which were deposited for safe keeping some three or four of these miniature editions of men and women. “By golly!” exclaimed the astonished Vermonter, “Lowell is a manufacturing place—Humph! Children by basketfuls!” [Lowell Journal.]

The following from the Methuen, Mass. *Iris*, contains too much wit to be lost:

“Thanks to St. Patrick,” said an Irishman the other day, “there is now an excuse for everything. I can get no pay for my work, for my boss says his being out of money is all owing to the removal of the deposits. The butcher failed the other day and we’re out of meat, and he said it was all owing to the removal of the deposits. He could get no money to buy cattle, and if he could the cattle all had the black tongue, and the whole was owing to the removal of the deposits. And oh, faith, my wife fell down and broke her leg the other day and I got drunk on the occasion, and then was hauled off before a magistrate. There I found every thing was going against me; till as good luck would have it, the very thing itself pop’d into my head; and so I made up a long face, and says I, may I place your honor till this business comes from the removal of the deposits, it is all owing to that.” “Ah,” said the magistrate, and he was a good man, for I see his countenance altered in a moment, “have you been oppressed too by the removal of the deposits?” Well, well, that alters the case—poor man, that rash measure has ruined almost all of

it was on the receipt of one of these letters, that the President is reported to have said—“I know not what can compensate a public officer for neglecting to perform a conscientious duty—but I am sure it is not the addition of a few years to an old man’s life.”

New York, Feb. 9, 1834.

Andrew Jackson, President of the United States, &c.

Sir:—This is to inform you that I, one of a number of young men of this city who have conpired your death, unknown to my colleagues, write this to warn you of this plot, not from any intention to benefit you thereby, but solely for

the good of my country—a step, which influenced us all, by sentiments of pure patriotism, myself and associates have deemed advisable for the welfare of our much-abused country. I recommend you to revoke, as soon as possible, all the opinions, declarations, and proclamations which have emanated from you relative to the rechartering of, and removing the government deposits from the Bank of the United States. The alternative will most assuredly be your death. *

Three of our number, elected by chance, will proceed in the course of the present month, to the Capitol, there to put in execution the design entrusted to their hands. Even should one attempt fail, do not think to escape, for we are firmly resolved to free our country from the hands of a despot. To conclude—"Beware of the Ides of March."

To Gen. Andrew Jackson, President of the United States of America:

I am very sorry to inform you that if the Deposits are not replaced, and the Bank of the United States is not rechartered, by the fourth of March next, you will be a dead man by the 15th day of March, 1834. Now, my Dear Sir, I hope you will act wisely, and recharter the said Bank, for if you do not, the United States will lose one of her best Presidents and Generals that has been known in America. There has been a private meeting held, and the plan is all laid out for doing the above mentioned.—I am a signer of the above meeting, but I could not engage in such a thing before I acquainted your honor of the above plan.

Your humble servant,

A. DEMOCRAT.

[The above letter is post-marked Philadelphia, Feb. 8.]

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

Philadelphia, Feb. 8th 1834.

Sir:—The writer of this anonymous communication feels it his duty to apprise you, that it is seriously contemplated by a few individuals in this city, to adopt measures for the diabolical purpose of ASSASSINATING the venerable Chief Magistrate of our Union.

A. J. Donelson, Esq.

Washington, D. C.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, MARCH 4, 1834.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

A Convention of the Democratic members of the Legislature was held at Augusta on the 20th ult. at which Robert P. Dunlap was unanimously nominated as a candidate for re-election to the office of Governor. We have as yet seen no detailed account of the proceedings published. This nomination will meet the hearty approbation of the whole democracy of our State. We should hardly think that the opposition would be at the trouble of nominating a candidate, since even they can find so little to disapprove in the conduct of our present chief magistrate. Their regular candidate has withdrawn himself from the field and it is hardly worth while for them to attempt to supply his place. We hope, however, that they will rally their broken forces, set up their standard and recall the stragglers and fill up their ranks with those whose only principle being self-interest, "gives them for adhering to any party longer than they can rule it." We can spare them many such from those who once acted with us, and still have enough left to give us the victory. It is true that the event of the last fall elections has rather discouraged the zeal of those who tried the experiment of destroying the democratic party. They are now willing to return and wait for a more favorable opportunity of making a new attempt. As their treachery was unsuccessful it is to be called an honest difference of opinion. Defeat has convinced them of their error.

We shall publish the proceedings of the convention if we should be able to obtain them.

RESIGNATION OF MR. RIVES.

This gentleman's resignation of his seat in the U. S. Senate, because his political principles and the convictions of his own mind were at variance with the instructions of the Legislature of his State is a proud exemplification of the soundness of his democratic principles.

Mr. Knowlton also opposed the motion.

The vote was then taken, and the motion of Mr. Groton sustained.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, Feb. 27.

Mr. Washburn moved to lay on the table and advocated his motion.

Resolve establishing a Board of Internal Improvements came from the committee on engrossed bills.

Mr. Pierce said he hoped the motion to lay upon the table would not prevail. This Resolve had been fully discussed. The battle had been fairly fought and won. The motion was an attack upon the Resolve on its final passage—a course contrary to parliamentary usage—uncourteous, unfair, and never to be resorted to except for extraordinary reasons. A heat was a heat. Gentlemen had fought the Resolved motion boldly through its preliminary stages, their votes were recorded against it, they should be content. For one, he could not consent, unless driven to it—to go over another discussion of the merits of this Resolve. [Wash-

country from the corruption and ambition of the unprincipled to find that there are those in the high places of our country who dare to be honest and consistent, to whom the consciousness of doing right is dearer than the trappings and emoluments of office. This conduct of Mr. Rives will meet the applause of the honest of all parties though it may be sneered at by those who dare not imitate and cannot appreciate it.

The Bank discussion in the House of Representatives in Congress which has occupied that body for more than seventy days, has been brought to a close by the call for the previous question, which call was sustained by a majority of four. The main question was then put and carried against the Bank by a majority of thirty-two. The Bank hirelings with that effort which none less corrupt could attain, toll their readers that the vote on sustaining the call of the previous question is the test of the strength of the parties. Such an absurdity can impose upon no one. We do not suppose that any vote yet taken in reference to this subject shews the true strength of the parties, but we think that the votes show a decided majority in favor of the administration and the people and against the Bank. It seems settled that this monster of corruption which has attempted to set the government at defiance and to extort a recharter from the distresses of the people has nothing to hope from the present Congress.

—

230 CONGRESS—1st. SESSION.

Thursday, Feb. 18.

In Senate, Mr. Tyler presented the memorial of a number of the inhabitants of Richmond, Va., asking Congress to adopt measures to relieve the distresses of the community, and asserting the cause of the distress to be the removal of the public deposits from the Bank of the United States. Mr. Tyler also presented a memorial from inhabitants of Franklin, Va. Mr. Bible presented resolutions of the House of Representatives of Kentucky, protesting against the power exercised by the President of the United States, in causing the public moneys to be removed from the Bank of the U. S. and complaining of the use of the veto power by the Executive. Mr. Wilkins having resumed his remarks, on the removal of the deposits, and after justifying the measures, at length proceeded to explain the effect which the system of cash duties had in producing the prevailing distress, when he gave way at half past 3 o'clock to Mr. Blangum, who observed that a meeting was about assembling in the Supreme Court room, in consequence of the melancholy death of Mr. Wirt, which had just taken place, and with the permission of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, he would move that the Senate adjourn. —Adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Gorham presented a report from the minority of the committee of Ways and Means on the subject of the Pension Agency by the Bank of the United States—which was referred to the committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. J. Q. Adams submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report to this House a statement of the facts relating to the disallowance by the officers of the Treasury, of a payment made by the Bank of the United States under instructions from the Commissioner of Pensions, referred to in the letter of the President of War, &c.

The House then took up the resolution submitted by Mr. Gilmer, of Georgia:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to communicate to this House all correspondence which he may have had, or information in his possession, in relation to the death of Hardeman Owens, a citizen of Alabama, who was lately put to death by a party of regular soldiers, &c.

After some debate, the resolution was agreed to.

The resolution submitted by Mr. Sevier, to suspend patents of lands, and that submitted by Mr. Foot, to organize the Treasury Department, were agreed to.

Removed the Deposits.—The House resumed the consideration of the motion to refer the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the deposits to the Committee of Ways and Means.

After spending two hours and a half, in starting and settling points of order, and calling the yeas and nays for an adjournment, the previous question was carried by a vote of 130 yeas to 98 nays. [Post. Post.]

Persons holding correspondence with others in the British provinces will read the following official letter from the Post Master General with pleasure:

Post Office Department, 14th Feb. 1834.

Sir.—It being officially communicated to me, that instructions have been received from His Britannic Majesty's Postmaster General in London, directing the Postmaster at St. Andrews, New Brunswick, to account to the Post Office Department of the U. S. States for all United States postage on Newspapers and Pamphlets, as letters paying through his office for the Provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward's Islands; and that he is prepared fully to carry them into effect—you will consider the requirement of demanding newspaper postages to be paid in advance on Newspapers and Pamphlets from said Provinces, revoked and you will mail and despatch said newspapers and pamphlets as you did prior to the receipt of the order of the 15th August, 1833.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. T. BARRY, P. M. General

To S. L. GOVERNOR, Esq. P. M. N. York.

The Boston Courier, but the other day, denounced the President as the restorer of the principles of Jefferson, and the power of the republican party in the United States.

The Southern Banner, in the following article, almost simultaneously with the Boston attack, congratulates the country upon the striking analogies existing between the Jefferson and Jackson eras in our Government. When friends and enemies concur in all quarters of the Union, in ascribing to the President the "bringing back the Government to its republican track," we

may well anticipate a happy and prosperous period of sunshine, in this as in the former epoch, after the storm shall have subsided. [Washing-

ton]—There is a strong and marked coincidence between the principles and circumstances which elevated Mr. Jefferson, and those which elevated General Jackson; as well as between their respective administrations. They both were elected under a pledge to the people to redeem the government from the ruinous effects of Federal misrule—the one was elected over the el-

ected General Jackson; and that said committee returned and have caused this conviction to be spread most humbly before his gracious highness, Mr. President Biden,

who mercifully consented to bring the Bank back into something like fair, generous

and appropriate dealing. If this be so, the

pressure and the panic will soon be over.

I have reasons for believing that there is much truth in the rumor.

—A rumor is afloat here to-day, that one of

the Bank committees who were sent from New

York or Philadelphia to operate upon Congress,

were so operated upon by Congress in the

course of a few days stay here, as to be convi-

cated that the Bank had nothing to hope for by

pursuing its late curtailing, panic policy;

and that said committee returned and have caused

this conviction to be spread most humbly before

his gracious highness, Mr. President Biden,

who mercifully consented to bring the

Bank back into something like fair, generous

and appropriate dealing. If this be so, the

pressure and the panic will soon be over.

I have reasons for believing that there is much

truth in the rumor.

I understand from the papers that a memo-

rial is circulating in Portland for signatures,

asking Congress to interfere in some shape,

and relieve the distress of the community. But

what can Congress do? Give up the govern-

ment to the pleasure of the Bank?

Congress has no money to lend.

Why not alter the address of the memori-

al to the President and Directors of the U. S. Bank,

recommending, nay petitioning, if you please,

that corporation to return back to its former busi-

ness policy, and to thus resume its discoun-

ts and relieve the public?

These gentlemen have it in their power to undo the evil they

have been perpetrating, and to remove the dis-

stress they have been generating.

This process would at once open the eyes of all to the

true cause of all the existing troubles in the

money market, and all would see that it is the

Bank and not the administration that is accoun-

table for the whole.

It would further demon-

strate to the American people the mortifying

condition into which a monied corporation has

been able to reduce them.

They would see themselves brought into the attitude of suppli-

ants to a banking corporation—an attitude

which the sword and musketry of tyranny once

sought in vain to place them in.

After one or

two such mortifying exhibitions, methinks all

would be of the same mind with President Jack-

son and Secretary Taney, as to the inappropri-

ateness of tolerating a great monied corporation under

a government like that which is yet the boy-

of American freemen.

to grow up in our government, in the shape of a bank of thirty-five millions capital.

—

After a d-

month, the p-

on yesterday

as to the dis-

for removing

question was

Mr. Muhlen-

off until half

year, calling

years and in

The fox, after

all its d-

were, however,

who came in

ninety-eight,

bears who will

the Bank, w-

report of the

and the final

removal of the

If the pro-

trusted, the w-

Mr. McDuffi

the renewal o-

creation of an

the present H-

city that can

With regard

the vote of ye-

There is a m-

nothing can be

hausted under

crimes have b-

an incessant a-

the lines of c-

THE RESULT.

After a debate running far into the third month, the previous question was at last taken on yesterday, in the House of Representatives, as to the disposition of the Secretary's reasons for removing the deposits. The previous question was called precisely at one o'clock, by Mr. Muhlenburg, but the opposition fought it off until half past three, by moving points of order, — calling for calls of the House, — two, three, and four years on interest. He selected, and purchased 400 acres, out of the whole tract, about 2000 acres, at an average price of \$7.50 per acre. The public can judge if real estate has fallen in Bangor, since last July — [Bangor Republican.]

A meeting of the citizens of Bangor was held Monday last, to see whether they would accept the Act incorporating that town as a City. The vote was as follows — Affirmative 626— Negative 118. — [Argus.]

Bangor was illuminated on the evening after voting to accept the City Charter; — guns were also fired, and there was considerable clatter on the occasion. The Bangor Republican seems to think they would hardly speak to a Portland man now — nothing short of New York or Boston must come nigh them. — [Port. Cour.]

It appears to be a prevailing impression, says the N. Y. Standard, that the "Committee of twenty-five persons, appointed to confer with the State and National Banks, with a view to produce concert and harmony of action," will be able to do much towards improving the condition of the money market.

A Resolve passed to be engrossed in the Senate on Saturday, giving the Maine Wesleyan Seminary one thousand dollars to be paid in April next.

Cheap Printing. — A correspondent of the Christian Mirror writes from New York as follows :

They have a press at Albany that prints monthly some 250,000 copies of a single periodical, The Temperance Recorder. I was informed there, they could print the New Testament for three or four cents a copy, and bind and sell it by the quantity for 6 cents. Onward, onward, then, O ye printers; — but woe unto us, poor readers! — Dear me there is a deluge of books coming in upon us — and never an ark in which a man may save himself from the devastating flood! The Messrs. Harpers alone, in this city, if I recollect right, are kindly presenting us with nearly 1500 volumes per day.

"Who'd be an Editor?" — The Providence City Gazette contains the two following paragraphs :

The gentlemen who sleep over this office, are politely requested to omit vomiting on the stairs. Such acts are not exactly the clean thing by no means whatsoever."

By his resignation, Mr. Rives has shown himself to be in truth a disciple of the father of Democracy. However much we regret the loss of his talents and integrity in the Senate, we can but admire the fidelity to principle, manifested by his resignation. — How cutting a rebuke must it have been to those Senators who have year after year misrepresented their constituents, and disobeyed the express instructions of their several States! — How forcible must have been the contrast, even to their minds between his magnanimity, and their craven spirit; between his sacrifice of office to principle, and their sacrifice of principle to office.

(From the Boston Statesman) Washington, Feb. 14, 1834.

It has been the most delightful day we have had this season. If I could imprison, and transmit it in an epistle to my friends in New England, franked, what thanks would they not bestow on me for such a blessing! But there is no ways or means of realizing such an enjoyment, but coming here after it; and suffering a few days fog and mud, as a sort of relief to set off the picture.

It has been a general muster of beauty and fashion — and the parade has taken place on Pennsylvania Avenue during the whole day. — Cards and calls and promenades, however, are not the only things that have been going on in the city.

The Senate has exhibited a scene of intense interest to-day. The North Carolina Resolutions, against the removal of the Deposits, under discussion last Tuesday when the death of Judge Bouldin was announced, were called up to-day; and Mr. Preston out-did himself in a speech, under favor of the resolutions, against the President, eloquent and acrimonious to the last degree of oil of vitriol and gall of bitterness. Mr. Clay followed suit, and made a speech against the Albany Regency, in which he out-slept Mr. Preston, and demonstrated, in his usual figurative manner, that all the power was a strife for ascendancy between the *Wall street* Bank and the Regency, and the independent Bank of Chestnut street. He had something of a personal encounter with Mr. Wright, by stowing upon him some of his low, choice epithets, which no gentleman can cast back without losing the *caste* of a gentleman. The opposition are perfectly desparate; but I hope the administration will keep their temper, and never think of justifying themselves by any of those examples of violence and indecency, which are constantly before them. Mr. Clay affects to be peacemaker; and when any bickering takes place that he happens to have on hand, he pitches his pipes in the voice of a "suckling dove," and bids and coos the parties into mutual forgiveness; at the same time he is the most bitter, malignant, and insulting to his adversaries, of any man in the Senate. — What precious consistency! But how disgraceful would it be for any other man!

The New York Daily Advertiser of Saturday, say: — "Considerable activity appears among the Auctioneers, and hopes are entertained that the approaching spring business will open with considerable activity." The merchants have been so long idle, with heavy expenses, and had nothing but disasters to mourn over, that there is every disposition to engage in active business, should there be the least chance." — [Argus.]

A few days since, we noticed an auction sale of Real Estate, wood land, in this town. The average price, we stated at about \$10 per acre. Our information was derived from a gentleman who was present at the close of the sale, and received that sum as the average from the seller himself. We have since heard it asserted, for sake of effect, doubtless, that the average was but little above \$7 per acre.

You have, ere this will reach you, read the gloom of to-day; containing the anonymous letters to the President and Major Doyelson. I have heard some express doubts about the propriety of making such offensive threats public; but I have no doubt myself that there were good and sufficient reasons for such a course.

There is doubtless a *Holy Vehement* in the opposition to this country, as well as there was in Germany; whether they are supported under the "March Resolutions," or not, remains to be discovered; I trust something more than the mere fact that such letters were written and addressed to the President, will eventually be discovered; at present, there is no very sure clue to the labyrinth. — *REIS EFFENDI.*

(From the Eastern Argus) Washington, Feb. 22, 1834.

Dear Sir: — A most praiseworthy and instructive example has been this day recorded in our political history through the resignation of Mr. Rives, a Senator from Virginia. It speaks, too, a most cutting rebuke to the several other Senators from different States who are holding their seats at the Senate board in contempt of the voice of the only appropriate organ through which the people can instruct or direct them. The facts in Mr. Rives's case are these: He is a friend of the national administration and was elected as such. He approves the course of the President and Mr. Taney respecting the Bank of the United States and the public deposits. The Virginia Legislature, having fallen into the hands of a combination of federalists and nullifiers, passed a resolution a few days since instructing the Senators of that State to use their best endeavors to restore the deposits to the U. States Bank or to secure them to that institution for the future. This resolution of instruction was this morning presented to the Senate by Mr. Rives's colleague, whereupon Mr. Rives rose and in a most appropriate address of some minutes expressed his inability to obey the instructions — he said he most sincerely believed the People of Virginia to be with him in their opinions relative to the course and policy of the President upon the Bank and the public deposits — that he knew, nevertheless, no constitutional organ of the people except their State Legislature, by which their Senators could be advised or instructed upon matters involving their rights, interests and wishes, and that this organ having assumed to speak for them, it did not belong to him to controvert or disregard such an expression, however incorrect or mistakes he might deem it to be. Under such circumstances he could not but obey it, resign the trust committed to him. In the choice of duty, the latter was most consistent with his principles and feelings, and he accordingly resigned his seat, and returned to the grade of private citizen.

This act of honorable duty, and high self-respect, created a deep sensation among all classes of politicians, rapidly as the news was spread. Other Senators who have for years been standing in the relationship of opposition to their State Legislatures, felt the force of such an example of fidelity to the principles of our representative system, and seemed to wish back the opportunity of doing for themselves such an act of patriotism and manly duty. But they have gone too far to retract — they must, and will brave it out, and fasten, by construction, if they can, upon our system of representative government, the odious principle, which destroys all idea of representation, that the Senator of the people is not bound by the instructions of the Legislative power of the State he represents, upon which he was dependent for his election.

The example of Mr. Rives cannot fail to bring home still nearer to the hearts as well as understandings of the people, the worth, the beauty, and consistency of republicanism. — What is of still more immediate consequence, it will open the eyes and reclaim the wandering footsteps of old Virginia. And although the force of wounded pride or of obstinate resentment may prevent the very same Legislature of that State, which is still in session, which passed the vote of instruction, from re-electing Mr. R. without delay; I do not doubt that in less than a twelvemonth, if he live, old Virginia will, in pride and exultation, proclaim him as favorite son of all her household, and within a twelvemonth, also, she will reinstate him in the seat he so honorably vacated this day. Let those who live, if they do not see the destined of Mr. R. in the mean time, marked by other equally high honors, bear in mind the prediction, and call me a false prophet if it be not fulfilled.

I see in the federal prints much abuse still poured out upon Mr. Shepley. I am not disappointed in this. But there is one representation resorted to, relative to his private business transactions, by way of controverting his statements in the Senate that the existing panic in the money market is altogether fictitious, which deserves a passing notice. The story respecting the matter, when told truly, will exhibit many qualities in proud contrast with the meanness of his malignant pursuers. I have not time to tell it here, but you shall have it in my next, and the public shall judge of it, and him, and them.

I cannot forbear to add a word relative to the Bank. That institution is spreading gloom in all directions where its power extends. — But let not dismay destroy the better judgments of men. Let all stand firm — the administration will not yield to a monied power — it is right in principle — few may suffer under the proscriptive policy of the Bank, which I deeply regret and consider ill-advised for its own best interests — but the many will survive it, and the day will come when he who remains firm, un-

shaken and unyielding, amid the gloom of oppression, will look back with pleasure, pride and commendation, and when all will bless the heroic courage and patriotism that now dictate the course and policy of the national administration.

Yours most truly, in haste, CECIL.

Well done gals! — In consequence of a pro

cess to reduce their wages, the girls in Lowell factories had a "turn out," last week.

The leaders issued a proclamation, and assembled

in procession about eight hundred, who marched

through the streets, not much to their credit.

One of the leaders mounted a pump and de

livered a long harangue on the rights of wo

men and the iniquities of the "monied aristocracy," and all they rushed to the bank demanding

specie for their bills, and so heavy was the

draught upon the banks that an express was sent to Boston for more specie. Order is now restored and the girls have gone to work again.

Lamentable Death. Mr. C. C. C. Cohen,

chemist, of New York, was killed in his labor

atory; on Saturday last, by the explosion of a

quantity of fulminating mercury he was preparing.

He had just thrown additional fuel in the

furnace of a water bath, and was in the act of

lifting pan containing some of the undried

mass when a spark from the fire is supposed

to have ignited the mass, and the explosion was

terrible. His right arm was blown off be

hind his elbow, and a portion projected through

the roof to the adjoining coal yard. His left

arm was blown from the socket, his brain ma

terially injured, and his body fearfully mangled.

His arm was amputated, but he died about four o'clock in the afternoon, leaving a

wife and three young children in utter destitution.

In this we believe there has been a great change of opinion since the petition was presented to your Honors for this road.

It is known that even some of the petitioners are now satisfied that the public good does not require this road, and that it should not be made.

We have a further objection to the road.

The very great expense to make the same; and the almost certain destruction of large bills for repairing for many years to come.

We are aware that these objections might not prevail if it were certain the public good required the road.

In this we believe there has been a great change of opinion since the petition was presented to your Honors for this road.

It is known that even some of the petitioners are now satisfied that the public good does not require this road, and that it should not be made.

We have a further objection to the road.

The very great expense to make the same; and the almost certain destruction of large bills for repairing for many years to come.

We are aware that these objections might not prevail if it were certain the public good required the road.

In this we believe there has been a great change of opinion since the petition was presented to your Honors for this road.

It is known that even some of the petitioners are now satisfied that the public good does not require this road, and that it should not be made.

We have a further objection to the road.

The very great expense to make the same; and the almost certain destruction of large bills for repairing for many years to come.

We are aware that these objections might not prevail if it were certain the public good required the road.

In this we believe there has been a great change of opinion since the petition was presented to your Honors for this road.

It is known that even some of the petitioners are now satisfied that the public good does not require this road, and that it should not be made.

We have a further objection to the road.

The very great expense to make the same; and the almost certain destruction of large bills for repairing for many years to come.

We are aware that these objections might not prevail if it were certain the public good required the road.

In this we believe there has been a great change of opinion since the petition was presented to your Honors for this road.

It is known that even some of the petitioners are now satisfied that the public good does not require this road, and that it should not be made.

We have a further objection to the road.

The very great expense to make the same; and the almost certain destruction of large bills for repairing for many years to come.

We are aware that these objections might not prevail if it were certain the public good required the road.

In this we believe there has been a great change of opinion since the petition was presented to your Honors for this road.

It is known that even some of the petitioners are now satisfied that the public good does not require this road, and that it should not be made.

We have a further objection to the road.

The very great expense to make the same; and the almost certain destruction of large bills for repairing for many years to come.

We are aware that these objections might not prevail if it were certain the public good required the road.

In this we believe there has been a great change of opinion since the petition was presented to your Honors for this road.

It is known that even some of the petitioners are now satisfied that the public good does not require this road, and that it should not be made.

We have a further objection to the road.

The very great expense to make the same; and the almost certain destruction of large bills for repairing for many years to come.

We are aware that these objections might not prevail if it were certain the public good required the road.

In this we believe there has been a great change of opinion since the petition was presented to your Honors for this road.

It is known that even some of the petitioners are now satisfied that the public good does not require this road, and that it should not be made.

We have a further objection to the road.

The very great expense to make the same; and the almost certain destruction of large bills for repairing for many years to come.

We are aware that these objections might not prevail if it were certain the public good required the road.

In this we believe there has been a great change of opinion since the petition was presented to your Honors for this road.

It is known that even some of the petitioners are now satisfied that the public good does not require this road, and that it should not be made.

We have a further objection to the road.

The very great expense to make the same; and the almost certain destruction of large bills for repairing for many years to come.

We are aware that these objections might not prevail if it were certain the public good required the road.

In this we believe there has been a great change of opinion since the petition was presented to your Honors for this road.

It is known that even some of the petitioners are now satisfied that the public good does not require this road, and that it should not be made.

We have a further objection to the road.

The very great expense to make the same; and the almost certain destruction of large bills for repairing for many years to come.

We are aware that these objections might not prevail if it were certain the public good required the road.

In this we believe there has been a great change of opinion since the petition was presented to your Honors for this road.

It is known that even some of the petitioners are now satisfied that the public good does not require this road, and that it should not be made.

We have a further objection to the road.

The very great expense to make the same; and the almost certain destruction of large bills for repairing for many years to come.

We are aware that these objections might not prevail if it were certain the public good required the road.

In this we believe there has been a great change of opinion since the petition was presented to your Honors for this road.

It is known that even some of the petitioners are now satisfied that the public good does not require this road, and that it should not be made.

We have a further objection to the road.

The very great expense to make the same; and the almost certain destruction of large bills for repairing for many years to come.

We are aware that these objections might not prevail if it were certain the public good required the road.

In this we believe there has been a great change of opinion since the petition was presented to your Honors for this road.

</div

POETRY.

TO THE PAST.—BY BRYANT.
Thou unrelenting Past!
Strong are the barriers round thy dark domain,
And severs, sure and fast,
Hold all that enter thy unbreathing reign.

Fair in thy realm withdrawn,
Old empires sit in sullenness and gloom;
And glorious ages gone,
Lie deep within the shadow of the womb.

Childhood with all its mirth,
Youth, manhood, age, that draws us to the ground,
And last, man's life on earth,
Glide to thy dim domains; and are bound.

Thou has my better years,
Thou hast my earlier friends—the good—the kind,
Yielded to thee with tears—
The venerable form—the exiled mind.

My spirit yearns to bring
The lost ones back—yearns with desire intense,
And struggles hard to wring
They both apart, and pluck thy captives thence.

In vain—thy gates deny
All passage save to those who hence depart;
Nor to the streaming eye
Thou giv'st them back—not to the broken heart.

In thy abysses bide
Beauty and excellence unknown—to thee
Earth's wonder and her pride
Are gathered, as the waters to the sea.

Labor of good to man,
Unpublished charity, unbroken faith—
Love, that midst grief began,
And grew with years, and faltered not in death.

Full many a mighty name
Lurks in thy depths, unuttered, unrevered;
With these are silent fame,
Forgotten arts, and wisdom disappeared.

Thine for a space are they—
Yet shall thou yield thy treasures up at last;
Thy gates shall yet glide way,
Thy bolts shall fall, inexorable Past!

All that of good and fair
Has gone into thy womb from earliest time,
Shall then come forth, to wear
The glory and beauty of its prime.

They have not perished—no!
Kind words, remembered voices once so sweet,
Smiles, radiant long ago,
And features, the great soul's apparent seat,

All shall come back, each tie
Of pure affection shall be knit again;
Alone shall Evil die,
And Sorrow dwell a prisoner in thy reign.

And then shall I behold
Him, by whose kind paternal side I sprung,

And her, who still and cold,
Fills the next grave—the beautiful and young.

(From the New York American.)

POVERTY.
Oh! who may know the thoughts that sweep
Like lightning through my breast?
Pleasure hath part no more within
This aching heart to rest.

Her voice is music, and each tone
An angel's soul might lure:

She's all that I could ever wish—
Save that she's very poor.

Her form is gracefulness—her brow
As Parian marble white;

And the soft lustre of her eyes
Beam life, and love, and light:

A form so beautiful as her's,

Must happiness ensure;

I'd marry her to-morrow, but

She is so very poor.

Beauty soon fades, bright eyes grow dim,
Roses with time will pass;

And wrinkles on the once dear brow

Their furrows leave, alas!

Were riches her's, I know that they

Forever would endure;

But they are not, and how can I

Wed one so very poor?

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

William Noland to be Commissioner of Public Buildings in the city of Washington, in the place of Joseph Elgar, removed.

George Huyler to be Consul for the port of Nassau, in the Island of New Providence, in the place of John Stott, resigned.

Nicholas P. Trist to be consul for the port of Havanna, in the Island of Cuba, in the place of William Shaler, deceased.

Maximo de Aquirre to be Consul for the port of Bilbao, in Spain, in the place of F. Xavier de Eulate, resigned.

Joshua Dodge to be Consul for the port of Bremen, in the place of Nathaniel Pearce, removed.

Daniel Brent to be Consul for Paris, in France, in the place of Isaac C. Barnett, deceased.

Charles J. Bambridge to be Consul for Copenhagen, in the Kingdom of Denmark, in the place of John Raynalds, deceased.

Robert Grieve to be Consul for the port of Leith, in Scotland, in the place of Joel Hart.

John Morrow to be Consul for the port of Halifax, in the province of Nova Scotia.

Joseph Bajestee to be Consul for the port of Rio, in the Island of Bintang, in the Malayan seas.

Thomas H. Baker to be Consul for the port of Elsinore, in the Kingdom of Denmark.

W. M. Huxton to be Consul for the port of Bathurst, in the Island of St. Mary's, in the river Gambia.

George G. Reed, Jr. to be Attorney for the District of Delaware, re-appointed.

Wm. G. Singleton to be Attorney for the Western District of Virginia, in the place of Wm. A. Harrison, resigned.

Richard W. Greene to be Attorney for the District of Rhode Island, re-appointed.

Thomas P. Devraux to be Attorney for the District of North Carolina, re-appointed.

John H. Morel to be Marshal for the District of Georgia, re-appointed.

Richard W. Greene to be Attorney for the District of Rhode Island, re-appointed.

John H. Morel to be Marshal for the District of Georgia, re-appointed.

Richard W. Greene to be Attorney for the District of Rhode Island, re-appointed.

John H. Morel to be Marshal for the District of Georgia, re-appointed.

Women.—As the dew lies longest and produces most fertility in the shades, so woman is the shade of domestic retirement sheds around her path richer and more permanent blessings than man, who is most exposed to the glare and observation of public life. Thus the humble and retired often yield more valuable benefits to society than the noisy and bustling satellites of earth, whose very light of unconcessed enjoyment deteriorates and parches up the mortal soil it flows over.

Men.—A woman of excellent sense and somewhat of a satirical turn of mind, was asked by her friend if she really meant to marry Mr. —, adding that Mr. — was a good kind of man but very singular. "Well," replied the lady, "so much the better; if he is very much unlike other men he is more likely to make a good husband."—[Boston Transcript.]

DR. RELFE'S BOTANICAL DROPS.

IS one of the most efficacious compounds in the *Materia Medica*, for the cure of that class of inveterate Diseases, produced by an impure state of the blood, and a vitiated habit of body, and usually exhibiting themselves in the forms of *Scorfula*, *Salt Rheum*, *Leprosy*, *St. Anthony's Fire*, *Fever Sores*, (even when the bones are affected,) *White Swellings*, (if applied with Dr. Jebb's Liniment), *Foul and Obstructive Ulcers*, *Sore Legs and Eyes*, *Scald-head in children*, *Scurvy and Scorbutic Gout*, *Pimpled or Carbuncled Face*, *Fester Eruptions*, and *Venerial Tumors*, throughout the body, in which last case the Drops often cure where Mercury fails. They are also the best *Spring and Autumnal Phisic* to purify and cleanse the system from humors which frequently appear at these seasons of the year. They also aid the process of digestion, and by purifying the blood, prevent the secretion of malignant humors on the lungs. The Proprietor confidently relies upon the vast number of surprising cures effected by these Drs., not only in Boston and its vicinity, but throughout the Union, for the best proof of their excellence as an unfailing Alternative Medicine, in all the cases above specified. This article has recently been pronounced by a physician of the first respectability, who had witnessed its surprising efficacy, as entitled, in his opinion, to take the lead of all the popular articles, known for the above complaints, and indeed it is fast gaining this point in public estimation, throughout the country.

Price \$1 a bottle, or, six bottles for \$5.

None are genuine unless signed on the outside printed wrapper, by the sole proprietor, T. KIDDER, immediate successor to the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY.—For sale at his Counting Room, over No. 99, Court-st. near Concert Hall, Boston, and also by his special appointment, who have also for sale all of the justly celebrated medicines prepared by him.

Sheriff's Sale.

TAKEN on execution and will be sold at public vendue to the highest bidder therof, at the Store of Ezra T. Russell, of Bethel, on Saturday the fifteenth day of March next, at one of the clock in the afternoon, all the right in equity which Moses Bisbee, Junior, of Bethel, in the County of Oxford, Blacksmith, has to redeem the Lot of land numbered thirteen, in the eighth Range of Lots situated in said Bethel, the same being Mortgaged to the said Russell for the payment of a sum unknown.

Particulars to be made known at the time and place of sale.

AARON CROSS, Dept. Sheriff.

Bethel, Feb. 17, 1834. 3w28

Sheriff's Sale.

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder therof, at the Store of Ezra T. Russell, of Bethel, on Saturday the fifteenth day of March next, at one of the clock in the afternoon, all the right in equity which Moses Bisbee, Junior, of Bethel, in the County of Oxford, Blacksmith, has to redeem the Lot of land numbered thirteen, in the eighth Range of Lots situated in said Bethel, the same being Mortgaged to the said Russell for the payment of a sum unknown.

Particulars to be made known at the time and place of sale.

AARON CROSS, Dept. Sheriff.

Bethel, Feb. 17, 1834. 3w28

GREENBANK'S Periodical Library,

Containing, in the cheapest possible form, a compilation of new and standard works: *Poetry*, *Travels*, *History*, *Biography*, *Select Memoirs*, *Popular Science*, *Personal Adventures*, *Tales of unexceptionable moral bearing and approved Poems*. It is published weekly, in numbers of 60 or 80 pages each, at \$5 per annum in advance and contains matter equal to 200 pages more than any other periodical in America at the same price. The following are the titles of the books included:

Volume I.—1. *The Life and Trials of Henry Pestalozzi*, with copious extracts from his works, illustrative of his plan of education, by E. Biber, Ph. Dr.—2. *History of Peter the Great*, with a preliminary sketch of the History and Statistics of Russia; by General Count Philipps.—3. *Notes of a Journey through France and Italy*, by Wm. Hazlitt.—4. *The Last Essays of Elia*, by Charles Lamb.—5. *The Wounded Heart*, a Tale of Love, by D. M. Moit.—6. *The Life of Carl Maria von Weber*, the German Warrior Poet; by his father.—7. *Miscellaneous Poems of Keats*.—8. *Keats's Prose Tales*.—9. *Tours in Upper India and the Himalaya Mountains*, &c. by Major Archer.—10. *The Game of Life*; by Leitch Ritchie.—11. *The Young Poet*, a Fragment of Autobiography; from Tales of Field and Flood, by J. M. Mayhew.—12. *Heavenly Waters*, from the same.—13. *The Brothers*.—14. *The Rival*, by the author of Recollections on the Peninsula.—15. *Adolescence of Painters*.

Volume II.—1. *Critical Sketches of the character and genius of Scott and Byron*.—2. *Journal of an officer employed in the expedition under the command of Captain Owen, on the Western Coast of Africa*.—3. *Notes of a Trip in Albania*.—4. *Biographical and critical sketches of Sir Jas. Mackintosh and Lord Brougham*.—5. *Service Advertiser*, containing the Personal Narrative of a British Officer.—6. *Great Events in the Life of Mrs. Fletcher (late Miss Jeppesen)*.—7. *Sketches of the genius and character of Wordsworth with selections from his Lyrical Ballads*.—8. *Nine Months' Residence in New Zealand*.—9. *The Life of Mahomet*; from the "Library of Useful Knowledge."—10. *History of the Ottoman or Turkish Empire*, by Edward Upshur, Esq. M. A. S. 11. *The Tyrolean*, by the author of "Resolutions of the Tyroleans."—12. *Domestic Manners in the West Indies*, by Mrs. Carruthers; five years a resident in the Islands.—13. *The Life and Character of William Whistler*.—14. *Men and Thines, &c.*—15. *The Three we Live in*.—16. *Odd Fellows, and Blessings of Biography*.

The London edition of the above works were originally published in more than 500 volumes, and have been offered to subscribers at the amazingly reduced price of \$5 per volume.

The *GREENBANK'S LIBRARY* will consist of Four Vols. in the course of the year, each volume to make upwards of six hundred and twenty pages.

N. B. Subscribers are served in the following places:

New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, D. C., Aspinwall, Richmond, Charleston, Savannah, and Cincinnati.

Subscribers will oblige me materially by making their remittances in notes of the United States Bank.

When they can possibly do so.

Address Post Paid.

No. 1, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Subscribers have been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, Commissioners to receive and examine all the claims of the several creditors to the Estate of Daniel G. Swan, late of Waterford in said County, Trader, deceased, and six months from the twentieth day of January last have been allowed to said Creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that the subscribers will attend the service assigned them, at C. Whitman's office in Waterford on the last Saturday of Feb. March, and April 1834, at 2 o'clock P. M.

CHARLES WHITMAN.

LEVI BROWN.

Waterford, February 1, 1834. 3w26.

GERMAN ELIXIR.

THE discovery of this inestimable *ELIXIR* was the result of ten years close study in order to discover the causes, symptoms, and cure for those formidable diseases that prey upon the organs of the chest, namely: Consumption, Asthma, Catarrh, Colds, and every species of oppression at the chest. In all cases where this *Elixir* has been duly administered, its astonishing efficacy over every other article hitherto offered to the public, for the same purpose, has been invariably manifested, convincing the most incredulous, that consumption is not incurable, if properly attended to.

How does the German *Elixir* operate to cure the above complaints? It determines all morbid irritation and inflammation from the lungs towards the surface, and finally expels them from the system by perspiration or otherwise.

It facilitates expectoration, and thus frees the patient from a load of tough phlegm, which cannot otherwise be eliminated from the system. It heals the ulcerated surface, and relieves the cough and breathing. It supports the strength, while at the same time it reduces the fever.

Several certificates of the efficacy of this *Elixir* might be given, but it would swell this advertisement to an unusual length, suffice it to say, that in every case where it has been used it has fully answered the expectations of the purchaser. The subscribers are the only agents for selling it in this country.

SMITH & BENNETT.

Norway Village, Dec. 27, 1833. 3w20.

NOTICE.

DOCT. JOB HOLMES has left his unsettled Accounts in the Office of the Subcriber, with whom they may be adjusted at any time previous to the first of April next, without cost.

T. J. CARTER.

Paris, Feb. 10th 1834.

GOOD & CHEAP.

JAMES LONGLEY offers for sale at his Store in South Paris, a good assortment of English, French, Domestic, Dry Goods, and Groceries.

Crockery, Glass, and Hard Ware. Said goods are new and fresh, and will be sold on an average, quite as low as Portland prices, except heavy articles, such as Molasses, Salt, &c.

JOSEPH HARRIS.

South Paris, August 27, 1834.

3w26

JOB WORK, Executed with neatness and despatch at this OFFICE

AN apprentice to the joiner and wagon making business. Apply to

JAMES PERRY.

Also—To let, a farm, for the term of four or five years. Apply as above.

Paris Feb. 19, 1834.